SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Fourth Hampden Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Fourth Hampden Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.5% (551) reside in the Fourth Hampden Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (105) of Fourth Hampden Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.

- In FY 2001, 74.7% of admissions from the Fourth Hampden Representative District were male and 25.2% were female.
- Over 58.4% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 85.3% of admissions were white non-Latino, 2.9% were black non-Latino, 10.8% were Latino, and 0.91% were other racial categories.
- 56% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 16.5% were married, and 16.3% reported not to be married now.
- 30.4% of admissions had less than high school education, 44.1% completed high school, and 25.4% had more than high school education.
- 38.8% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 9% of those admitted were homeless.
- 16.3% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

• Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Fourth Hampden Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001 Fourth Hampden Representative District										
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU			
FY '95	566	500	191	121	177	68	46			
FY '96	496	444	459	77	103	54	33			
FY '97	564	511	188	103	96	61	36			
FY '98	681	599	205	104	79	91	50			
FY '99	544	465	165	83	79	88	47			
FY '00	583	480	176	110	68	124	80			
FY '01	551	462	151	99	94	149	90			

- Since FY 1995, residents of Fourth Hampden Representative District reported a decrease in cocaine use, but a steady increase in heroin use. Cocaine use decreased by 18%, while heroin use more than doubled.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting alcohol use increased by 8%, while marijuana and crack use decreased by 20% and 46%, respectively.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a "primary drug" of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

• Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Fourth Hampden Representative District.

Table 2 Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001										
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack					
District	62.4%	21.0%	6.3%	2.9%	3.6%					
State	46.4%	35.9%	6.5%	3.8%	3.4%					

• While marijuana and crack as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was level with the State average, alcohol as a primary drug was higher, and, heroin and cocaine was lower within your District.